

**AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS**

1 - 43. (Canceled).

44. (Previously presented) A method for inhibiting immunoglobulin production comprising contacting T-cells with an antibody that specifically binds to a protein specifically recognized by monoclonal antibody MR1 produced by the hybridoma having ATCC Accession No. HB 11048.

45. (Canceled)

46. (Previously presented) A method for inhibiting activation of B-cells comprising contacting T-cells with an antibody that specifically binds to a protein specifically recognized by monoclonal antibody MR1 produced by the hybridoma having ATCC Accession No. HB 11048.

47. (Canceled)

48. (Canceled)

49. (Canceled)

50. (Currently amended) A method for inhibiting immunoglobulin production in an animal comprising the step of administering to the animal, in an amount effective to inhibit immunoglobulin production, an antibody that specifically binds to a protein specifically recognized by the monoclonal antibody MR1 produced by the hybridoma having ATCC Accession No. HB 11048.

51. (Canceled)

52. (Previously presented) A method for inhibiting activation of B-cells in an animal comprising administering to the animal, in an amount effective to inhibit activation of B-cells, an antibody that specifically binds to a protein

specifically recognized by monoclonal antibody MR1 produced by the hybridoma having ATCC Accession No. HB 11048.

53. (Canceled)

54. (Currently amended) The method of any one of claims ~~42~~ 44, 46, 50, and 52 ~~through 53~~, wherein the antibody is selected from the group consisting of monoclonal antibodies, chimeric antibodies, human antibodies, and fragments thereof that specifically bind to a protein specifically bound by the MR1 antibody produced by the hybridoma having ATCC Accession No. HB 11048.

55. (Currently amended) The method of any of claims ~~42 through 53~~ 44, 46, 50, and 52, wherein the antibody ~~further comprises~~ is conjugated to a moiety selected from the group consisting of an enzyme, a toxin, a growth factor, a lymphokine, an anti-proliferative agent, an alkylating agent, an anti-metabolite, an antibiotic, a vinca alkaloid, a platinum coordinated complex, a radioisotope, and a fluorescent compound, ~~wherein the moiety is conjugated to the antibody.~~

56. (Currently amended) The method of any one of claims ~~42 through 53~~ 44, 46, 50, and 52, wherein the antibody is conjugated to ~~further comprises~~ a therapeutic agent, ~~wherein the therapeutic agent is conjugated to the antibody.~~

57. (Currently amended) The method of any of claims ~~48 through 53~~ 50 and 52, wherein the animal is a mammal.

58. (Currently amended) The method of any of claims ~~48 through 53~~ 50 and 52, wherein the animal is a human.

59. (Canceled)

60. (Previously presented; allowed) A method for inhibiting immunoglobulin production comprising contacting T-cells with a composition comprising monoclonal antibody MR1 produced by the hybridoma having ATCC Accession No. HB 11048, and fragments thereof that specifically bind to a protein specifically bound by the MR1 antibody.

61. (Previously presented; allowed) A method for inhibiting activation of B-cells comprising contacting T-cells with a composition comprising monoclonal antibody MR1 produced by the hybridoma having ATCC Accession No. HB 11048, and fragments thereof that specifically bind to a protein specifically bound by the MR1 antibody.

62. (Canceled).

63. (Previously presented; allowed) A method for inhibiting immunoglobulin production in an animal comprising the step of administering to the animal, in an amount effective to inhibit immunoglobulin production, a composition comprising monoclonal antibody MR1 produced by the hybridoma having ATCC Accession No. HB 11048, and fragments thereof that specifically bind to a protein specifically bound by the MR1 antibody.

64. (Previously presented; allowed) A method for inhibiting activation of B-cells in an animal comprising administering to the animal, in an amount effective to inhibit activation of B-cells, a composition comprising monoclonal antibody MR1 produced by the hybridoma having ATCC Accession No. HB 11048, and fragments thereof that specifically bind to a protein specifically bound by the MR1 antibody.

65. (Canceled)

70. (Previously presented; allowed) A method for inhibiting activation of B-cells in an animal comprising administering to the animal, in an amount effective to inhibit activation of B-cells, a composition comprising a human antibody comprising a binding fragment of monoclonal MR1 antibody produced by the hybridoma having ATCC Accession No. HB 11048, wherein the binding fragment specifically binds to a protein specifically bound by the MR1 antibody.



the binding fragment specifically binds to a protein specifically bound by the MR1 antibody.

77. (Canceled)

78. (Previously presented; allowed) A method for inhibiting immunoglobulin production comprising contacting T-cells with an F(ab')<sub>2</sub> fragment of monoclonal MR1 antibody produced by the hybridoma having ATCC Accession No. HB 11048.

79. (Previously presented; allowed) A method for inhibiting activation of B-cells comprising contacting T-cells with a chimeric antibody comprising an F(ab')<sub>2</sub> fragment of monoclonal MR1 antibody produced by the hybridoma having ATCC Accession No. HB 11048.

80. (Canceled).

81. (Previously presented; allowed) A method for inhibiting immunoglobulin production in an animal comprising the step of administering to the animal, in an amount effective to inhibit immunoglobulin production, a composition comprising an F(ab')<sub>2</sub> fragment of monoclonal MR1 antibody produced by the hybridoma having ATCC Accession No. HB 11048.

82. (Previously presented; allowed) A method for inhibiting activation of B-cells in an animal comprising administering to the animal, in an amount effective to inhibit activation of B-cells, a composition comprising an F(ab')<sub>2</sub> fragment of monoclonal MR1 antibody produced by the hybridoma having ATCC Accession No. HB 11048.

83. (New) A method for inhibiting immunoglobulin production comprising contacting T-cells with an effective amount of an antibody that binds an antigen that:

- (a) is present on activated but not resting T-cells;
- (b) has the same molecular weight as a protein precipitated by a immunoglobulin fusion protein (CD40-Ig), the CD40-Ig comprising extracellular domain of a CD40 protein having the amino acid sequence Q ID NO:2 and an extracellular domain at the site of fusion having the acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:3; and

(c) is pre-cleared by precipitation with the CD40-Ig;

wherein the antibody blocks binding of the CD40-Ig to activated T-cells and inhibits T-cell induction of B-cell activation.

84. (New) A method for inhibiting activation of B-cells comprising contacting T-cells with an effective amount of an antibody that binds an antigen that:

- (a) is present on activated but not resting T-cells;
- (b) has the same molecular weight as a protein precipitated by a immunoglobulin fusion protein (CD40-Ig), the CD40-Ig comprising intracellular domain of a CD40 protein having the amino acid sequence Q ID NO:2 and an extracellular domain at the site of fusion having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:3; and

(c) is pre-cleared by precipitation with the CD40-Ig;

wherein the antibody blocks binding of the CD40-Ig to activated T-cells and inhibits T-cell induction of B-cell activation.

85. (New) A method for inhibiting immunoglobulin production in an animal comprising the step of administering to the animal an effective amount of an antibody that binds an antigen that:

- (a) is present on activated but not resting T-cells;

(b) has the same molecular weight as a protein precipitated by a CD40-immunoglobulin fusion protein (CD40-Ig), the CD40-Ig comprising the extracellular domain of a CD40 protein having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 and an extracellular domain at the site of fusion having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:3; and

(c) is pre-cleared by precipitation with the CD40-Ig;

wherein the antibody blocks binding of the CD40-Ig to activated T-cells and inhibits T-cell induction of B-cell activation.

86. (New) A method for inhibiting activation of B-cells in an animal comprising administering to the animal an effective amount of an antibody that binds an antigen that:

(a) is present on activated but not resting T-cells;

(b) has the same molecular weight as a protein precipitated by a CD40-immunoglobulin fusion protein (CD40-Ig), the CD40-Ig comprising the extracellular domain of a CD40 protein having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 and an extracellular domain at the site of fusion having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:3; and

(c) is pre-cleared by precipitation with the CD40-Ig;

wherein the antibody blocks binding of the CD40-Ig to activated T-cells and inhibits T-cell induction of B-cell activation.

87. (New) The method of any of claims 83-86, wherein the antibody is conjugated to a moiety selected from the group consisting of an enzyme, a toxin, a growth factor, a lymphokine, an anti-proliferative agent, an alkylating agent, an anti-metabolite, an antibiotic, a vinca alkaloid, a platinum coordinated complex, a radioisotope, and a fluorescent compound.

88. (New) The method of any one of claims 83-86, wherein the antibody is conjugated to a therapeutic agent.



89. (New) The method of any of claims 85 and 86, wherein the animal is a mammal.

90. (New) The method of any of claims 85 and 86, wherein the animal is a mouse.